Vol. LII. ... N. 16,93

ALL ITS MEMBERS HAND THEIR RESIGNA-TIONS TO PRESIDENT CARNOT.

THE MINISTRY BEATEN BY FIVE MAJORITY ON A QUESTION OF FINANCE, BUT TO REMAIN

IN POWER TEMPORARILY-M. DEVELLE SPOKEN OF FOR PREMIER.

Paris, March 30 .- Another crisis has arrived, and the Ministers have resigned. The crisis arose, not from the Panama scandal, but through the submission to the Chamber by M. Lockroy of the report of the Budget Committee on the budget as was returned to the Chamber from the Senate. M. Lockroy announced that the Budget Committee had resolved to send the budget back to the Senate in the form in which it had originally passed the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate, be added, had suppressed in the budget all the reforms passed by the Chamber. It was impossible to permit such an infringement of constitutional prerogatives in the matter of finance. M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, remarked that

the Chamber had never before been asked to return the budget en bloc to the Senate. M. Lockroy said that the Chamber would dis-

cuss the clauses on which it differed from the

M. Tirard denied a statement that the Senate had set its face against reforms. The Govern-ment, he added, would endeavor to carry out the views of the Chamber. If the Senate persisted in opposing the budget proposals, the Government would introduce separate bills taxing dealings on the Bourse and reforming the liquor laws. In mean time the Ministry must insist upon the necessity for the immediate passage of the

The Chamber then, proceeding to discuss the clauses, rejected the Senate's amendments, including the bill amending the liquor laws, M. Tirard declared that these must be separated from the budget, as the Senate had proposed; otherwise, he said, the Government would be obliged to ask for a vote on account. M. Ribot supported M. Tirard, and urged the Chamber to agree with

On the division the Chamber decided, by a voto of 247 to 242, to retain the liquor law amendment bill as part of the budget. When the vote of the Chamber was announced Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 o'clock, in order that he and his fellow Ministers might have time to consider their position, and decide whether they should regard the vote of the Chamber as a sign of want of confidence in the Ministry.

After a long consultation in a committee room the Ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. President had a long interview with the members of the Cabinet, and urged them to reconsider their His arguments were in vain. however, and the Ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted.

At 9:15 the Deputies reassembled. All the outward signs of a Cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the Chamber. When M. Casimir-Perier took the chair all the Ministerial places were vacant, but a moment later M. Tirard. Minister of Finance, entered alone. He announced in a few words that the Cabinet had resigned, but had been charged by President Carnot to carry on the affairs of State for a short period. He would therefore ask the Chamber for a vote on account, to cover the next two months. The Chamber referred this request to the Budget Com mittee, and then took a recess.

During the recess of twenty-five minutes the Deputies remained in the corridors and lobbies and eagerly discussed the situation. It was evident that an almost undivided sentiment prevailed against fettering the Chamber's liberty of action by granting M. Tirard's request.

At 10 o'clock, the hour set for reassembling, not a chair in the whole House was vacant. The visitors' gallerice were crowded, and hundreds who could not gain admittance were waiting at the proceedings. The disorder, which the President had not been able to quiet, was hushed the moment M. Lockroy stepped to the tribune to announce the decision of the Budget Committee. In a few words he stated that the committee felt it to be inexpedient to grant the request made by M. Tirard for two months' supplies, but would recommend a vote covering one month from the present time. Shouts of approval greeted this statement. The brief discussion which followed was one-sided, as the difference of opinion in the Chamber practically concerned only the question whether supplies should be voted for one month

Eventually the report of the committee adopted by a vote of 504 to 5, and the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

It is rumored that M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ribot Cabinet, will be asked

by President Carnot to form a Ministry. The immediate cause of the crisis was a division of opinion between Senators and Deputies as to the respective prerogatives of the two Chambers in matters of financial legislation. The Liquor Law Amendment bill was originally a part of the budget, and was sent as such by the Deputies to the Senators. The Senators decided that the bill ought to be separated from the budget, and were supported in this by the Govment. The decision was unpalatable to the Deputies, as was shown yesterday by the Budget Committee's resolution, passed despite the earnest protests of Premier Ribot and Finance Minister Tirard, that the Deputies assert their rights in inancial matters, and return the budget to the Senate without considering the amendments of

The Ministry that has resigned had held office for only about eleven weeks. Upon the overthrow the Loubet Cabinet several attempts were made form a new Ministry, but they were unsuccessful unti M. Ribot, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Loubet Cabinet, was selected for On January 10 it was announced that M. Ribot had formed a Ministry, made up as follows: M. Ribot, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Tirard, Minister of Finance; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice; General Loizillon, Minister of War; Admiral Reunier, Minister of Marine and the Colonies; M. Dupuy, Minister of Public Instruction: M. Viger, Minister of Agrisulture; M. Siegfried, Minister of Commerce; M.

Viette, Minister of Public Works. Ever since this Ministry came into power the

Viette, Minister of Public Works.

Ever since this Ministry came into power the apponents of the Government have sought an apportunity to overthrow them. The Panama seardal, it was thought, would afford the Opposition the desired opportunity, but though more sition the desired opportunity of the confidence on the Government and discomfiting their tenames. The adverse majority of five votes cast by the Chamber to-day on the liquor amendment was a suprise to the Government, and after realizations followed.

Among certain of the political groups there are not lacking these who charge that the downfall of the Government was due, not so much to the Government obnoxious liquor amendment, as to Government obnoxious liquor amendment, as to Government obnoxious liquor amendment, as to cappenhended complications growing out of the acceptance by M Ribot of the offer of M. Andrieux, as Prefect of Police, to place Arton, the Panama robetween, under arrest within a week, if the government would authorize him to do so. It appends of the compelled to make when he was in custody would prove fatal to the Ministry.

In the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandals to-day the Marquis of force accused the Government of influencing M. Panama scandals to-day the Marquis of force accused the Government of influencing M.

THE RIBOT CABINET FALLS | case, to avoid everything which would compromise

The resignation of the French Cabinet is one m to the condition of a sick man who restlessly changes viate his sufferings and become comfortable. overthrown Ministry was not yet three months old, and the real cause of its fall cannot be found in the secondary question of an amendment to the Honor This must have served only as a pretext, inasmuch as a favorable or unfavorable vote upon that bill could exercise but a small influence in regard to the general budget.

The Chamber had two grievances of a more serious character against the Cabinet. In the first place, it may have been displeased because the Government were declared by the jury to be innocent of the bribery charges brought against them and strongly. supported by the Public Prosecutor, who is in fact only the mouthpiece and representative of the Min-lster of Justice. That Minister, M. Beurgeois, had resigned temporarily, in order to defend himself in court, against the charges launched at him. But opinion that he was not more or less responsible for the illegal conduct of subordinates who attempted to blackmail Mme. Cottu. The reinstatement of M. Bourgeois in the Ministry of Justice may have been considered by the Chamber as a defiance to the genera

sentiment of the country.

Moreover, the elections for a new Chamber will be held in September, and the Deputies, many of whom have already clamored for a dissolution in advance of the constitutional term for closing the present Legislature, were afraid that the Ribot Cabinet was not sufficiently energetic properly to conduct an elec-toral campaign in the face of the dissatisfaction caused by the Panama scandals, and of the reorgan-ization of the Socialistic forces.

It is difficult to foresee who will be the new Minis-ters chosen by President Carnot. Two names have been mentioned recently—those of M. Cavalgnac and M. Constans. The latter was the Minister who conducted the campaign of 1889, and brought about the final the campaign of 1889, and brought about the final defeat of the Boulangist party.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN RUSSIA. MANY PATAL CASES KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED -INFORMATION WITHHELD BY THE

AUTHORITIES. St. Petersburg, March 30.-Cholera has made its appearance again in this city, and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities have not resumed their policy of making a regular daily announcement of the new cases and thorities are pursuing a policy of suppression, and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease. Discreteting rumors have been received from the interior of Russia, and the Ministry of the Interior is taking action which indicates that the Government must possess special information of reopening of the medico-sanitary stations in the Volga provinces, where the cholera carried off many thousands last year; and special steamers with sanitary staffs will cruise in the river, stopping along the Volga to pick up any cholera patients or any dead from Government is also causing to be formed sanitary com-missions which will look after the health of the people at the points to be reached through the railway system of Russia.

of Rissia.

Washington, March 30.—The cable dispatches announcing cholera in Austria and Russia do not create any alarm in official circles here. No official confirmation of the news has been received, but the United States Government is prepared for any ordinary emergency that may arise. It already has agents in the principal ports of Europe, whence emigrants depart for the United States; also marine hospital doctors at all the principal quarantine stations here; and besides all this, the local health authorities are cordially co-operating with the Government by enforcing the inspection and quarantine regulations both on the frontiers and seaboards.

MR GLADSTONE'S MOTION CARRIED. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS TO HAVE PRECEDENCE

IN PARLIAMENT AETER EASTER. London, March 30 .- In the House of Common evening Mr. Gladstone made a motion that after Easter the Government business have precedence.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that the n was calculated to deprive private members of their rights, and would be resisted by the Opposition It was unprecedented for the Government to claim so early in the session the whole time of the House, and there was nothing so extraordinary in the present

situation as to warrant such a proceeding.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government's Irish business.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Excheque replied that the Government could not listen to such proposal. The motion as made was the least the Government would accept.

William L. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland in

the last Cabinet, said that the Government apparently was inaugurating a parliamentary policy of com-pulsion. The Prime Minister, instead of leading the House, plainly was trying to drive it. The Government had been unable to give one good reason for curtailing the rights of private members, as was proposed in the motion. He therefore would move an amendment that the operation of the motion be limited to the period between Easter and Whitsundide.

After this amendment had been rejected by a vote of 172 to 83, other amendments were proposed and discussed at length, until the Government moved and carried the closure. The vote on Mr. Gladstone's motion was 163 to 75.

COMING REFORMS IN SPAIN. A LONG-STANDING DEFICIT WIPED OUT-AUTON-

OMY FOR CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Madrid, March 30 .- The Cabinet Council to-day drafted the speech from the throne to be read at the opening of the new Cortes. The speech will announce that the long-standing deficit of 70,000,000 pesetas has been abelished through honest and pains taking revision of the estimates and through the opening of new sources of revenue. The policy of retrench ment saves 30,000,000 pesetas, and the remaining 40, 000,000 come from new taxes or the increasing productiveness of old taxes.

Legislative councils will be grented to Cuba and Porto Rico. These councils will be composed of men nominated by local provincial councils, and others elected by the people, and will form virtually the bases of future systems of complete autonomy.

GERMAN TRADERS EXPELLED FROM DAHOMEY Parts, March 30.-"La Politique Coloniale" pubdecrees order the closing of a warehouse at Whydah the Dahoman port, belonging to the firm of Volber & Brohm, of Hamburg, on the ground that Valber Brohm had been selling arms and ammunition to ex-King Behanzin, of Dahomey, to enable him to carry on war against the French. The published decrees also order the expulsion from Dahomey of four Ger-mans named Witt, Richter, Buss and Barth for furnishing 600 repeating rifles and 200,000 cartridges to

mostile Dahomans with arms and ammunition to fight the French has been frequently and openly made, and it appears from these decrees that General Dodds has obtained positive proof to that effect.

THE ARSENAL AT LILLE NEARLY DESTROYED. Paris, March 30.-The greater part of the arsenal in Lille was burned to-day. All the apparatus used in charging cartridges and meliuite shells was destroyed. The fowder and melinite magazines, however, were saved. Loss, 1,000,000 francs.

DYNAMITE FOUND IN A STEAMER'S HOLD. Nanatmo, B. C., March 30.-The British steam Bawamore has been fighting the Sallors' Union for the last three months. About two months ago part of her crew were kidnapped. Three union sallors were arrested charged with the crime. They were conarrested charged with the crime. They were con-victed, and are now serving terms in the penitentiary. What is supposed to be a sequel to these troubles i the discovery of an attempt to wreck the Bawamor ing in the afterhold of the vessel after hel arrival here from San Francisco on Tuesday discovered a package done up in a strange fashion. It was found to contain twelve sticks of dynamite with a clock work attachment. The machine was evidently placed on board the Bawnmore at San Francisco. For some reason the machinery failed to work. Its explosion would have blown the ship's bottom out, and probably there would not have been a soul left to tell how.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES. it happened. The Coast Seamen's Union is being BEHRING SEA CASES SENT IN.

tempered. The Coast Seamen's Union is being biamed for the plot, at least indirectly, in having published in its journal inflammatory articles concerning the kidnapping case. The Provincial Government will take the matter in hand and communicate with the American authorities and do everything to bring the perpetrators of the attempted outrage to justice.

TROUBLES IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.

BOTH SIDES DETERMINED AND A DESPERATE FIGHT EXPECTED-TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

Paris, Tex., March 30.-The relations between the nineteen militiamen arrested there on Tuesday night Easton yesterday. As soon as they were released they bought a new Winchester each and then drank a large quantity of whiskey and boarded the north bound Frisco train at 6 p. m. It was believed the left the train at Goodland, fifteen miles this side of Antiers, but only three or four got off there. Judge Duke, who led the assault on Locke's house, insisted on going on to Antiers and swore he was going t stop there in spite of all that could be done. H strong force, but no argument could dissuade him from his purpose. Passengers on the southbound had fifty men and declared that if the militia stopped them. The militia were in the smoker with the light-Denison, arrived here to-day and learning of the situation telegraphed to his father, warning him what was coming. Those wounded vesterday are do ing well, except Solomon Battlate, who will probably

die.

In spite of rumors, the was no fight at or near
Antiers last night or the morning. A battle is expected to-day, however, and it will be a desperate In spite of rumors, the was no fight at or near Antiers last night or this morning. A buttle is expected to-day, however, and it will be a desperate affair. Both sides have laid in fresh stocks of arms and ammunition, and are determined upon the extermination of their adversaries. A number of surgeons have started from this city to take care of the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, of the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or objected to such asserted and exercised introduction that sea was the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the employment, when necessary, or the right to prevent by the right to prev geons have started from this city to take care of

washington, March 30.—The only official information received at the Hudan Eureau in regard to the received troubles between the rival factions on the Choctaw Indian Reservation was received this morning from Agent Bennett, of the Union Agency, I. T., who telegraphed as follows: "Reliable dispatches from Antiers report that both factions of the Choctaws have disbanded. The light yesterday resulted in several being wounded, but none were killed."

A SALESMAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

HE PAWNED THE FIRM'S WATCHES TO ATTEND A REUNION OF THE G. A. R.

William T. Holkins, fifty-one years old, of Syracuse, of S. F. Myers & Co., jewellers, at Nos. 48 and 50 Maiden Lane. Yesterday he pleaded guilty in the watches, valued at \$120. He said he had powned the watches and appropriated the money to his own

eight years. He has been a successful salesman. He is a Grand Army man, and last year, before the reunion in Washington, he pawned several watches to get money to spend at the celebration. It was for the larceny of these watches that a complaint was

schooner Ada K. Damon arrived this morning with her flag at helf-mast. Captain Vera reports that on Tuesday he had four dories with trawls set ten miles southeast of Highland Light, when a snow sterm set in from the northeast. One dory succeeded in finding the vessel, but the other three, containing six men, could not be found. It is supposed that they rowed in shore until they made land and were capsized in the heavy surf and all drowned. Two dories badly stove and a lot of fishing gear were picked up at Nauset station on Saturday, also one dory, three tubs and a trawl and one body at Well. dory, three tubs and a trawl and one body at Well-fleet station. The body answers the description of Robert Woodly, unmarried, a native of Cape de Verde Islands, one of the crew of the Damon. The other Frank Souza Mayo, unmerried, a native of Michael, Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, Provincetown, and one unknown Portuguese, said be married, leaving a family in Western Islands.

THE STEAMER HASBROUCK RELEASED.

Poughkeepsle, N. Y., March 30.-After lying im near New-Hamburg, the steamer John L. Hasbrouck was safely released at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The boat was not injured in the least, and at once proceeded to Newburg, where some slight repairs will be made to her loiner work.

SENT TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR REVIEW. Trenton, N. J., March 30.-The Camden Law and Order League to-day obtained from Chief Justice Court the license granted to the Gloucester racetrack by the Gloucester City Common Council for

PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINALS PARDONED. Harrisburg, Penn., March 30.-The Board of Par

the notorious Welsh Mountain outlaw, and James S Dungan, the wrecker of the Bank of America. Phila delphia, and Governor Pattison signed them to-day

CAPTAIN HENRY'S MISSION IN BRAZIL.

Cleveland, March 30:-It is learned to night that Captain C. E. Henry went to Brazil to arrest H. A. Botsford, who embezzled \$20,000 from the Woods Jenks Company, of this city, and if he has arrested David R. Paige nobody here has heard anything about it.

THE BOTTLE STORY A HOAX. Messages in sealed bottles, revelations of spirit-

ualists and mind readers, homing pigeons and the dreaming of marine theorists have all falled to reveal any traces of the lost steamer Naronic. It is now definitely known that the homing pigeons bearing which have been found along the coast, were re-leased from lofts in rulladelphia. The letter "N" stood for the name of the society by which the birds are owned. A bottle was picked up upon the Virginia coast on Tuesday containing a message pur porting to be from John Olsen, a cattleman on the Naronic. There never was a man by the hame of Olsen on the Naronic, and a bottle from the wrecked Naronic could not have been carried to the point on the Virginia coast where the alleged message from the Naronic was found. The bottle story is a hoax. Liverpool, March 30.—The officials of the White Star Steamship Company regard as a hoax the message from an a bottle on the beach at Ocean View, and purporting to give an account of the destruction at sea of the White Star steamship Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool on February 11 for New-York. The officials state, as to the signature of John Olsen, cuttleman, appended to the letter in the bottle, that there was no person named Olsen on board the Naronic. They also point out that it was improbable that a bottle thrown from the Naronic, where she would have been at the time of the accident described in the letter, would have drifted against the Gulf Stream to the place where this bottle was found. porting to be from John Olsen, a cattleman on

SHE SAYS THE COSSACKS WERE NOT SEASICK Those Cossacks who came over in the American line steamer Chester to Join the Adam Forepaugh show were not sensick. Not a bit of it. There was a twinkle in the eyes of Princess Dimitri, the leader of the rugged children of the Russian frontier, when she said yesterday that her subjects were accustomed to travel, but that they would have preferred to have ridden to America, even if it had taken them four months longer. Then she shrugged her shoulders and said that the ocean was a hard road to travel. A charming woman is this Princess Dimitri. She is tall and handsome, and presents a striking figure in her patent leather boots and bifurcated garments. travelled all over Europe, and she can talk interest ingly upon what she has seen and heard. The mer ingly upon what she has seen and heard. The men of her party are tail and handsome. The party are expert horsemen. They are to the saddle Sorn, and the greater part of their lives has been spent upon horseback. The Cossacks are at the Astor House. Their horses will reach this port in a few days.

THE SENATE GETS THE DOCUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DISPUTE.

A SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND CONTAINED IN

MANY PULKY VOLUMES. Washington, March 30.-The cases and counterases of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty to arbitrate the Behring Sea diftaneously sent to the United States Senate today, and also made public by transmission to

the Houses of Parliament in London. They comprised altogether fourteen volumes of printed matter, being about equally divided in bulk. The case and counter-case for the United States was prepared by J. W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, assisted by Alex. Porter Morse, of this city: Mr. Coudert, of New-York, and others, and with the argument of counsel and accompanying portfolios of maps and photographs of the seal rookeries, taken by the United States Commission, which investigated this subject of seal lite under the treaty. It also included diplomatic correspondence on the general subject, and the evidence secured by the Behring Sea Seal Commission. The summary of the claims made for the United States is as follows:

That prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia asserted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea, and also asserted and exercised throughout that sea

the wounded. Telegraphic communication is inter-rupted, probably by design, and it will be late before treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and that, the United States, Russia continued to assert the same exclusive rights and to exercise the same exclusive power

by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and by the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty. That the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaskan seed herd as to justify the employment by that nation, upon the high seas, of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such high and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States; and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain by the payment of the amount of losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be just; or.

That, should it be considered that the United States have not the property or property interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the aloption and enforcement against the citizens of either matter such regulations to be distinct and precedibed by the arbitrators as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to said (Alaskan seal) herd.

The case for Great Britain, as set forth by Sit Charles Tupper, the British agent, was as follows: Provincetown, Mass. March 30.—The fishing schooner Ada K. Damon arrived this morning with her flag at half-mast. Captain a control of the same and fish, and that the rights of navigate and fish, and that the rights of navigate and fish are rights of navigate and fish and that the rights of navigate and fish are rights.

Islands, one of the crew of the Damon. The other missing men are Joseph Farrell, unmarried, of Provincetown, formerly master of the schooner Edith McIntyre: James Tracey, of Boston, leaves a wife: Frank Souza Mayo, unmarried, a native of St. Michael, Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of signal designation and the United States immediately pro-Michael, Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the province of Behring Sea and other non-missing men are Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the province of Behring Sea and other non-missing men are Joseph Farrell, unmarried, of the particle of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael, Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the pacific of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the pacific of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Britain and the United States immediately pro-Michael Western Islands; Joseph Rose, unmarried, of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Feat Behring Feat Behring Feat Behring Feat B

rights, and could not be taken away or limited by ulcase, pro-lamation or declaration, or otherwise than by treaty. That in the years 1824-25, in consequence of these protest, Russia unconditionally withdrew her pretensions and concluded treaties with Great Britain and the United States, which recognized the rights common to the subjects of those countries to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of the seas over which Russia had attempted to assert such pretensions.

That from the date of such treaties down to the year 1867 (in which year a portion of the territory which had

That from the date of such treaties down to the year 1807 (in which year a portion of the territory which had been referred to in and affected by the ukase of Russia in the year 1821 was purchased by and ceded to the United States), the vessels of several nations continued, year by year, in largely increasing numbers, to navigate, tueld and fish in the waters of the Behring Sea, and that during the grade of their revised of sealth life. the whole of that period of nearly bits years there is network of any attempt on the part of Russia to reassert of claim any dominion or jurisdiction over the non-territorial waters of that sea, but, on the contrary, the title of all nations to navigate, fish and exercise all common rights

therein was fully recognized.

That on the purchase and acquisition of Alaska by the United States in the year of 1807, the United States were United States in the year of 1807, the United States were fully awars and recognized that the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters adjacont to their newly acquired territory existed in their full catural state, unimpaired and unlimited by any treaty or burgain whatever. That from the year 1807 down to the year 1806, the United States, while they lawfully and properly controlled and legislated for the shores and territorial waters of their newly acquired cerritory, did not attempt to restrict or interfere with the rights of other rations to navigate and this in the non-territorial waters of Behring Sea or other parts of the Pacine Ocean.

That, under changed conditions of territorial owner That, under changed conditions of territorial ownership, and in view of certain new circumstances which
had arisen in consequence of the growth of the industry
of pelagic scaling in non-territorial waters, the United
States reverted, in the first instance, to certain claims
based upon those of the Russian ukase of 1821, which
the United States, together with Great Britain, had
successfully contested at the time of their promulgation; but, in the course of the discussions which have
exteen, these exceptional claims to the control of nontion; but, in the course of the discussions which have arisen, these exceptional claims to the control of non-territerial waters were dropped, and in their place various unprecedented and indefinite claims have been put for-ward, which appear to be based upon an alleged prop-

exceptional prefehators and claims, she has throughout teen favorably disposed to the adoption of general measures of control of the fur seal fishery, should those be found to be necessary or desirable with a view to the protection of the fur seals, provided that such measures be equitable and framed on just grounds.

treat of the property claim set up by the United States, and say "the laws of natural history and the common interests of mankind have, it is submitted, no bearing upon or relevance, in connection with the question as to the right of protection or property claimed by the United States, to the exclusion of the other nations."

Upon the subject of the regulations (if any) which are necessary, and the waters over which the regulations should extend, referred to in Article ? of the treaty, counsel for Great Britain say:

The consideration of this point has been treated in this The consideration of this point has been treated in this counter-case, but only in deference to the wish expressed by the United States that arguments upon all the questions with which the arbitrators may have to deal should be placed before the tribunal by means of the case and counter-case. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty have adduced these arguments under protest, and without projudice to their contention that the arbitrators cannot enter upon or consider the question of the proposed international regulations until they have adjudicated upon the descriptions countered in article 6, upon which they are by the terms of the treaty required to give a distinc-

to the case itself. These contain miscellaneous cuments anoted in the case, selection diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Russia, and the United States and Russia, treaties bearing upon the subject matfer, correspondence respecting the Behring Sea fisheries presented to Parliament, and maps of the territory in controversy. The counter-case comprises three volumes, the case and argument in Volume 1, the testimony taken by the commission ap-

pointed by Great Britain upon the subject of

eal life in Behring Sea in Volume 2, and corre-

spondence and miscellaneous documents in Vol-

Both parties file claims for damages, the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the losses to the Alaskan Commercial Company because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to the diminution of the herd by the pelagic sealing of British vessels, and Great Britain on account of lesses to the owners of the vessels seized by the United States.

J. S. CRAM UNDISTURBED.

HIS BOARD ASSOCIATES CENSURE HIM.

THE TEMPEST RAGES AROUND HIM, BUT HE COMES OUT CALM AND UNTERRIFIED.

J. Sergeant Cram went to the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday with an unclouded countenance. He removed his glistening silk hat, smoothed out his sack cont and, calm, sedate and serene, took his place at the head of the table where he presides on Thursdays as president of the Board of Dock Commissioners. There was a storm brewing and Mr. Cram knew that the brew would be strong and extra brown. Then came Edwin A. Fost, the Dock Com-missioner of the County Democracy period. "Good morning, Mr. Cram," said the last comer.

dignity of the descendant of a hundred Irish kings, room. "Good morning, Mr. Post," he said, with an accent on the last word. He and Mr. Cram never speak to each other unless it cannot be avoided. J. ergeant Cram became a Dock Commissioner by the grace of Hugh J. Grant, and Mr. Phelan by dint of hard work in the ranks of Tammany. Mr. Cram is a governor of the Manhattan Club; Mr. Phelan is not. Mr. Cram is a society man; Mr. Phelan is a Dock Commissioner. The two men have not been on good terms for months, but they never so publicly showed their aversion for each other as they did yesterday.

"Mr. Cram," said Mr. Post, after several routine cases had been settled. Mr. Cram coughed and tooked out of the window, and Augustus T. Docharty, the aminble secretary of the Dock Board, became serious, "President Cram," continued Mr. Post, "the newspapers of this city have published accounts of an interview with you in which you criticise the members of this board. You are quoted in the public prints as saying that a certain resolution sent to the Rapid Transit Commission was not drawn by Mr. Phelan and myself because it was both grammatical and intelligible. You are made to say that there is a combination against you by the other members of this board. Mr. Cram, are these reports correct?' They are substantially correct," replied Mr. Cram.

"I did." said Mr. Cram.

"Then," continued Mr. Post, "I submit the following resolution: 'Whereas several of the morning journals of the 25th last, published details of an injournals of the 25th that, pulmand the commissioner of the Found, purporting to give the exact language used by him to the disparagement of his colleagues, and whereas Commissioner Cram, when called upon S- public meeting of this board, admitted that he had used the language attributed to him; therefore be it resolved that the Board of Docks deprecate as tending to bring into contempt the management of

Mr. Post then asked Mr. Cram if he had anything to say. "I object," said Mr. Cram, "to the word to say. "I object," said Mr. Cram, "to the word admitted." I have not admitted. I have stated that I used the language attributed to me."

In deference to the wishes of Mr. Cram "admitted" was changed to "stated," and the resolution of censure was passed. Mr. Cram did not vote. He turned red, then white and looked out into the bay, where the dissolute old shackamaxon was reeling along and his checks burned like fire.

"Let us get to some serious business," replied the president, with a yawn.

"This is serious enough," continued Mr. Phelan, shaking his finger at Mr. Cram. "Mr. Cram's statement is ridiculous. It is absurd upon the face of it." "This is not a matter to waste words over," said

Mr. Cram, impatiently.

"President Cram," thundered Mr. Phelan, "you well know that those assertions are false. You simply spand to them because you made them. If you think hat we are not competent to fulfil our duties, go to the Mayor and have us dismissed." Mr. Cram made ome unintelligible reply. The board then went into

"Cram has overstepped himself several times," said Mr. Phelan at the end of the meeting. "He talks too ever, probably the intention of the President to much. He is like an overgrown boy. As to the resolutions-why, Mr. Post and I draw up the greater part of the resolutions which are presented to this board." Mr. Phelan said that Mr. Cram had told the Rapid Transit Commissioners that the Dock Board was opposed to the building of an elevated structure in est-st., when in fact Mr. Post and Mr. Phelan had placed themselves on record as favoring the scheme.

Mr. Post said that Mr. Cram was arrogant, proud

and hothended. He confessed that he had not been on good terms with Mr. Cram since, at the instigation of the present president of the Dock Board, charges were brought against Commissioner Matthews and himself. These charges were dismissed, but Mr. Post has always held Mr. Cram responsible for them.

Post has always held Mr. Cram responsible for them. Mr. Cram denied yesterday that he had any connection with that matter. When J. Sergeaut Cram came out of the brilding the lustre of his silk hat was unabated, and the same twinkie was in his eye. "Why." he said, "I have no objection, I assure you, to having my name go on the minutes."

Neither does Mr. Cram seem to be on good terms with Controller Myers. Yesterday the Controller sent a communication to the Dock Board asking for data about the expenses of the Department. Mr. Cram remarked that in order to secure the statistics much work would be required. He said that if the Controller wanted the information he would better send his own bookkeeper to get it. The Department of Docks should not be put to the expense of extra clerk hire. "Controller Myers doesn't recognize me," said Mr. Cram at the public meeting. "He is advised by an engineer from the Mohawk Valley, who never saw a dock before he came to New-York."

Mr. Phelan was instructed to talk to Controller Myers.

HE HAD MUCH MONEY HIDDEN AWAY.

Philadelphia, March 30.-The executors of Patrick lenrity filed their accounts with the Register of Wills to day. Hearity died March 5, and his household effects were appraised at \$7. At auction they brought 35 cents more than the appraisement. The finding of 820 in the dead man's rooms led the executors yesterday to "rip things up." Under the carpet they discovered the old man's naturalization papers and a stovepipe hole in the yard was removed and from the cavity was extracted an old umbrella, from the folds of which fell five bankbooks, showing deposits amounting to \$15,915 84. Henrity also owned real estate valued at \$8,000, and his possessions will be divided among three grandchildren, subject to bequests aggregating \$2,000.

THOMPSON SAYS HIS SON DID NOT ELOPE. Camden, N. J., March 30.-W. J. Thompson, pro-

hat he find no knowledge of his son's runaway marriage in Kansas City to a Miss Joli, of Brooklyn, reported in this morning's papers. He said that while the young man is in the Indian Territory, the story of his marriage was a "fake," pure and simple.

A NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY INCORPORATED. Trenton, N. J., March 30 .- The certificate of in Company was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon. The capital is \$4,000,000. The incor-

THE FIRST AMBASSADOR.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD APPOINTED TO THE BRITISH MISSION.

MINISTERS TO CHILL, PERU, NICARAGUA, GUATE MALA AND JAPAN ALSO NAMED-LAWRENCE ! MAXWELL FOR SOLICITOR-GENERAL

-OTHER OFFICES FILLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 30 .- The President rounded out to-day his week's work on appointments by sending to the Senate a list of nominations of unusual length and importance. The creation of a British Embassy was announced by the selection of Thomas F. Bayard as the first American Ambassador since the early days of the Republic, and no less than five other foreign missions were distributed among the seekers after diplomatic

distinction. The full list of appointments is as Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Ambass



dor Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United State:

James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chili. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru. Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemals Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now Secretary of Lega-

tion at Japan), to Japan. To be Consuls of the United States: L. D. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison B. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz# M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, to Annaberg: William T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford.

Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at

John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior (vice Cyrus

Henry J. Hathaway, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Aroostook, Me. : Walter Goddard, of Connecticut, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Fairfield,

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be Solioitor-General (vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned); John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attor-

ney-General (vice George H. Shields, resigned). Mr. Bayard's nomination as Ambassador to England caused some surprise, for it was scarcely thought that he would enter office under this Administration after failing to return to his old place at the head of the State Department. The appointment should probably be judged rather as a personal than a political one. Mr. Cleveland no doubt considered Mr. Bayard's administration of "Such conduct," he cried, glaring at Mr. Cram, "Is it is nit to this board. I think that this action is crited. Have you anything to say, Mr. Cram?"

"Such conduct," he cried, glaring at Mr. Cram, "Is found failure, as did every one else in the Democratic party who was not blinded by prejudice to Mr. Bayard's disastrons mistaken. toward, Ellis Island. Mr. Phelan also became red the State Department from 1885 to 1889 a propudiating his former Secretary as an active factor in this Administration, Mr. Cleveland was not disinclined, perhaps, to pay his old associate the personal compliment of a novel and highly prized distinction, which would satisfy his pride and vet remove him practically from the sphere of active

politics. As a political appointment and from the view of partisan politics, Mr. Bayard's nomination to the English embassy can scarcely be considered as a felicitous one; for the unfortunate qualities of mind and temper which embarrass in the State Department are likely to endanger equally his political success abroad. It is, howmake the English embassy an ornamental rather than a practical post for the next four years; for since Sir Julian Pauncefote's arrival in this capital all the important diplomatic negotiations between the two countries have been conducted through the British mission here rather than through the American mission in London. Bayard's nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate without reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Personally Mr. Bayard's selection as Ambassador meets with friendly interest and approval in Washington, where he is kindly remembered socially. It is said that he hesitated about taking the place because of the attendant expense, as the new Ambassador's salary will be no more than the present Minister's, and that, as is well known, is inadequate to meet the demands of the post.

well known and highly esteemed in Washington. He was First Assistant Secretary of State under the former Cleveland Administration, and has been at different times Governor of Tennes

James A. McKenzie, nominated as Minister to Peru, is a witfy and jovial Kentuckian, whose speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Cleveand at the Democratic National Conventions of 1888 and 1892 are among the cleverest and most entertaining examples of convention oratory. Mr. McKenzie was a Representative from Kentucky in the XLVIIth Congress, and is a well-known "gentleman farmer." He has been for eight years an ardent Cieveland Democrat, and crossed swords with Henry Watterson in the last State Convention, as well as at Chicago.

Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, who is to go o Guatemala and Honduras, is an ex-Confederate to Guatemata and Honduras, is an ex-Confederate major-general, a West Pointer, who left the Academy before graduation to go into the Con-federate Army. He was Consul-General at St. Petersburg under the first Cleveland Administra-

Petersburg under the first Cleveland Administration.

In nominating Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, Editer of "The St. Paul Globe," as Minister to
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, Mr. Cleveland has again broken his self-established rule excluding editors from office. Mr. Baker was made
painfully conspicuous last winter by a series of
editorial articles in "The New-York Sun," but
he seems to have succeeded in "seeing Mr. Cleveland" with very tangible results.

The "no nepotism" precept is also overlooked in
the nomination of Newton B. Eustis as second
secretary of the United States Legation at Paris.
Mr. Eustis is the son of the new Minister to
France.

France.

Mr. Dun, of Ohio, made Minister to Japan, is now secretary of the Legation at Tokio.

The appointees of the Solicitor-Generalship and the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior Department are not known here. Both seem to be lawyers of good standing and unidentified with politics.

Thomas Francis isayard, President Cleveland a nince for Ambassador to the Court of St. James, born in Wilmington on October 29, 1828, and educated mainly at Dr. E. L. Hawks's school at Fig.